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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1871. NO. 191.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Opposition to Civil Service Reform.

Death of a Journalist—The Ex-Rebel Emissary, James M. Mason, No More—Resignation of Secretary Fish Certain—Chief Justice Chase to Take a Western Trip, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1871.

Death of a Journalist.

A dispatch from Boston to-night announces the death of George B. Wood, of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

Mr. Wood was a journalist of most versatile and brilliant powers, and had a high reputation in the profession. He had seen considerable service in various capacities, and during the impeachment trial wrote a series of letters to his paper which obtained wide currency. He was also a generous contributor to various magazines and newspapers throughout the country, the Chicago *Tribune* being the latter. For several he has been a sufferer from consumption, but his death was hastened by exposure incurred in a recent visit to this city.

Death of James M. Mason.

Ex-Senator James M. Mason, of Virginia, died at his home at Alexandria, this night. The death of the veteran Statesman and rebel leader was not unexpected, but creates a general sensation in Washington, where he was very well known. He was born in Fairfax county, Va., in 1797, and was consequently seventy-four years old. Since the rebellion he has lived in seclusion at Alexandria.

The Democracy Opposed to Civil Service Reform.

The Democratic organ here, which is indorsed by all leading members of the party, comes out to-day against Civil Service Reform. It says: "We do not believe that there is a possibility of securing, at this time, a tangible and consistent reform out of the crude notions which seem to prevail on the subject, and this view is confirmed by the fact, recently revealed, that the system of competitive examinations in Hayti, which is held to be the most of the whole Civil Service Reform, turns out to be a farce, equaled only by that notorious tenderloin title of fiction, the notion of unpaid officers doing high duties properly." This ground is taken in view of an amendment to the appropriation bill voted through by the Republicans at the last session, wherein it is sought to remedy existing evils, mainly by doing away with political examination. The article further goes on to state that even if the President carries out the spirit of the amendment it will only be because he has been urged thereto by the necessities of party occasion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1871.

Secretary of the District.

Edwin L. Stanton, son of the late Secretary of War, will be appointed by Governor Cooke as Secretary of the Territory, Judge Columbia, *vice* General Chapman, elected to Congress.

Western Trip.

The Chief Justice will make a Western trip this week, and will spend some time at Bethesda Springs, Wisconsin.

The New Loan.

The total subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan this week were only $12,169. The whole amount subscribed thus far is $61,680,900.

Resignation of Secretary Fish Certain.

Discredit having been thrown on the statement in these dispatches to the effect that Secretary Fish would resign about June 1st, it may be as well to affirm that the information came from the State Department in such a way as to place the fact beyond all manner of doubt. The Secretary has already twice tendered his resignation, it being withdrawn in the last instance at the request of the President, with the distinct understanding that after the session of the Joint High Commission should be ended, he would be no further objections urged. As a general fact the Secretary has continued to occupy his present position, up to this time, but will positively insist upon going out by the first of June, no matter what action the Senate may take in regard to the treaty submitted by the Joint High Commission.

State Dinner.

The President gave a state dinner on Saturday, which was attended by nearly all the foreign Ministers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1871.

ABOUT INCOME RETURNS.

The following letter was written to-day by Commissioner Pleasanton, and sent to Supervisor Dutcher, of New York:

Sir: It appears there is a misunderstanding as to the proper execution of the act of Congress assessing income. The following is section 117 of the act: Section eleven of the act of Congress of July 14th, 1870, only requires every person of lawful age whose gross income during the preceding year exceeds $2,000 to make and render a return to the Assistant Assessor of the district in which he resides. Persons whose incomes are less than two thousand dollars are not required to make returns, but it is the duty of assistant assessors and assistant assessors to call for returns, and it is the duty of the assessor or assistant assessor has sufficient evidence that the person who has not made a return on income has exceeded that amount during the year, to proceed against such person as is prescribed by law.

(Signed.) A. PLEASANTON,
Commissioner

MORE TAPS.

Seventeen Representatives of the Japanese Government, in addition to those already in Washington, arrived to-day and paid their respects. Gov. Ito will leave for Europe in a day or two.

MORE ABOUT SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. Sumner has received a long letter, dated Port au Prince, March 10th, 1871, written by Mr. Dubois, an eminent Haytien, which reviews in an able manner the whole effort of the United States at annexation, both as to its influence on the people of San Hayti. With regard to San Domingo, the writer says that its annexation would give the United States a population which has neither the same language, religion, usages or manners, and which in no way bears any resemblance, and it would be impossible for two elements so much opposed to each other to unite; that the attempt to annex San Domingo would be regarded as a conquest, and as such, which will be enormously expensive, in that troops and many ships will be required to keep the people down. Mr. Dubois anticipates most painful results if annexation is attempted. The annexation of San Domingo would soon create the feeling that Hayti must also be annexed, and this, the writer says, would result in open war, which would be long and cruel, and the United States would not succeed in becoming masters, except after slaying the last Haytien. Women and children not excluded. Is this, the writer asks, what is understood by the Monroe doctrine? Monroe saved America for Americans, but he did not save America for the United States. Leave the Haytiens alone to extend and develop civilization themselves, and then, rather by counsel and power, to govern and become prosperous. This writer considers that the annexation of Hayti is as jealous of her independence as the United States is of hers, and asks if it will not be better, instead of arresting the progressive march of Hayti, for the United States to unite with other countries to neutralize the entire island, as Belgium and Switzerland are neutralized, and then to facilitate the development of an interesting race by assured peace, and receive the gratitude of a people small in numbers, but with noble sentiments.

Mr. Sumner has had forwarded to him from San Domingo a copy of the circular issued by Baez on January 15th, 1868, in which he declares sentiments opposite to those expressed recently to Senor Pajol in San Domingo Commission. This circular is an appeal to the Dominicans to be regardful of the fact that in having sent Senor Pajol to Washington to propose to the authorities the purchase of the Bay of Samana, Baez charges that Cabral has offered to sell his country out to foreigners, and that he is a faithless man, whom the Dominicans ought to depose and castigate. Alluding to Haytiens, whom Baez now says the Dominicans cannot now live with in peace, the circular says:

"The Government of Hayti has the same cause as yourselves. It is to live with you in peace and friendship, to respect your independence, and to give all the assistance it can."

THE PRESIDENT INVITED TO CHICAGO.

The British High Commissioners have received a pressing invitation from some of the leading men of Chicago, to visit that city before returning to England, and have answered that the pressure of the brief time which they will remain in the United States will prevent an acceptance.

Issue of Bank Currency.

Under the currency act passed in July, 1870, authorizing the issue of $54,000,000 additional currency to banks in States having less than their proportion of circulation, currency to the amount of $44,582,000 has been issued. The capital of banks in those States has increased since the act passed, $15,325,100. A gold bank in California, capital $1,000,000 taking $800,000 in gold notes, and one in Boston, capital $100,000, taking $240,000 in gold notes, has also been established. The work goes on slowly. Applications for currency now on file amount to little more than $3,000,000. The act authorized a redistribution of $25,000,000 more, making $79,000,000. After July 12, 1871, one year from the date of the act, the southern territory now being supplied will be abandoned, and permission will be given to the Western and Middle States. After supplying them, any one who desires to organize a bank in the national banking system, deposit his securities and draw his currency. Of the $79,000,000 authorized the act it is believed $19,000,000 will cover all the South wants, leaving $60,000,000 for the Western and Middle States. It is believed these States will be satisfied with $20,000,000. If those figures prove the correct estimate, then the practical effect of the supplemental currency act of July 12, 1870, will be free banking. It is probable, however, that when the privilege shall be thrown open to all applicants at large, the Eastern States and New York will absorb all the currency made available for their use. Banking upon the gold basis is now entirely free from restrictions upon the amount of circulation, and is only restricted to the extent of satisfying the provided in the currency act for the protection of depositors, &c.

ABOUT CUBA.

It appears that the Spanish Government is very desirous of disposing of Cuba to the United States. Her main object appears to get as large a sum as possible. Her first proposition to our Minister, Gen. Sickles, was two hundred millions. The sum was then reduced fifty millions, and finally to a hundred millions. Some time ago Mr. Fish informed our Minister that the Government could not at present certain any proposition looking to the acquisition of that island.

VALIDITY OF GOLD CONTRACTS.

The decision expected to be made by the Supreme Court to-morrow, sustaining the validity of gold contracts, will have reference to contracts for delivering gold bullion or specified weights of gold in coin money, and not to contracts calling merely for payment of a certain number of dollars in gold.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR MAY.

During the month of May the Treasury will purchase ten millions of bonds and sell eight millions of gold.

ROMERO TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

Mariscal, Mexican Minister, will leave this country for Mexico on the 8th of May, to assume the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is expected Romero will resume his duties here as Minister of that Republic.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Corcoran's condition is still critical, though his physicians have hopes for a change for the better.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 29.—The Senate refused to-day for the fifth time to pass the appropriation bill. Olden's railroad bill, which has kept a large lobby here for several days, was postponed in the House. The Senate bill providing for the issue of new bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, to take the place of the bonded debt of counties, townships, cities and villages, which now bear 7 3-10 per cent., passed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pennsylvania's New Acquisitions.

Philadelphia Views on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Other Matters—A Chicago Spasm, &c., &c.

E., P., C. AND C. RAILWAY—MEETING AT NASHVILLE OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, O., April 30, 1871.

The friends of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Continental and Chicago Railway held a meeting at Nashville, Ohio, last evening, and were addressed by Dr. Fardell, one of the directors, Mr. McDowell and others. The citizens of that vicinity are anxious to have the road, and are willing to come down with their money to whatever amount may be required of them. The fields of coal and ore in that part of the country are inexhaustible, and only need this great proposed route to develop them.

THE NASHVILLE AND DECATUR ROAD.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—The county court met today to consider the proposition to lease the Nashville and Decatur Railroad by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, but adjourned till Tuesday next, without taking any action. At a meeting of business men this morning, a committee was appointed to raise three hundred thousand dollars to lease the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, and thirty-two thousand dollars was immediately subscribed. The movement contemplates the formation of a company with five millions capital, to obtain a charter to lease the road on terms as fair as offered by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The contract for the construction of the Memphis and St. Louis Railroad was closed at Memphis yesterday. The road is to run from Helena, Arkansas, to Moriey, on the Iron Mountain Railroad in this State, and the work from Helena to the Missouri State line is to be done by July 1, 1872.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH, THE HERMITAGE, THE UNITED NEW JERSEY AND THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

The Philadelphia *North American* treats the rumor that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have purchased the controlling interest in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad as true. It says: That road does not run to Pittsburgh at all. It only runs to the Ohio river about Wellsville, on the west side of the Great Bend of the Ohio. The through business of the railway between Pittsburgh and Cleveland is transacted over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to Alliance, which is much the largest part of the line of the road, and has connections, all of which is lost, and people are ast to visit the responsibility on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Our company has, from the first, been under command more numerous and valuable tributaries than even the Baltimore people could justly claim. Wheeling, the terminus of the Baltimore road, is also that of the Hempfield. Now if the Pennsylvania Company has diverged from its main route *via* Pittsburgh, where it stood alone and was master of the situation, to the Hempfield a leading point of its western trade, that trade would obviously have been divided there with the Baltimore Road. Our policy was and is to bring all to Pittsburgh as a center, take all our western lines thither, and leave the lines in northern Ohio to struggle for themselves except these leading from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. By adhering to this policy we have made the Pennsylvania Railroad wealthy and prosperous, and the dividends it has paid on its stock have more than repaid the city three times over for what it lost on the Hempfield.

Concerning the leasing of the Camden and Amboy Roads, the following views are held:

If they are leased by our company the Baltimore line is effectually cut off from all access by rail to New York. The carrying trade of New York is a great prize worth struggling for. The Baltimore road connects us with the Atlantic coast and the National Capital on the one hand, and with Wheeling and all the intervening country on the other. We have also the important connection with Pittsburgh, and a splendid region of country contiguous to the Pennsylvania, by way of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, just completed. We have the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, penetrating the richest regions, and bringing to our city every day a large number of passengers. We now hope to have what the Maryland Railroad extended to this city, and putting us in close connection with other points. This system of railroads all meeting here, and making the city a common center, must have a most important influence upon our commercial destiny.

RAILROAD ACROSS MICHIGAN.

Green Bay is making an active effort to build her railroad across Wisconsin to the Mississippi river. Arrangements for iron to lay the track about forty miles west, to New London, the head of navigation on Wolf river, it is reported, have been made, and an agent has been sent to Europe to negotiate for a loan enough to complete the road to that point. The western terminus is not yet determined upon, but an effort will no doubt be made to strike into Minnesota so as to secure a liberal share of the interior trade.

MARQUETTE IRON AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

There is a bill now before the Legislature for the construction of a road in the Cumberland Valley to run from Mechanicsburg, diverging southward to the South Mountain, and then continuing almost parallel until it strikes Shippensburg, from whence it turns off in the direction of Burnt Cabins, eventually to be extended to the Far West by connection with our great Northwestern lines. The development of the inexhaustible iron resources of the South Mountains is a scheme of such vast importance, involving such immense interests of manufacturing and agriculture, that it could seem almost superfluous to discuss it. Immediately after this projected road leaves Mechanicsburg it strikes iron ore at every mile along the road along the South Mountain until it reaches Shippensburg. The bold of ore lying along that mountain is a portion of the greatest deposit in the world.

The officers of the M. E. Davidson, Auditor, and Charles Hollowell, Treasurer of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, will hereafter be located in this city.

John Taggart, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Times*, convicted of libel on Manager Fox, of the American Variety Theater, was on Saturday sentenced by Judge Paxton to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and son. Harry Taggart, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs. Before sentence was pronounced, Taggart submitted to the Judge certain letters from the prosecutor sent to his family as in mitigation of the libel complained of. The letters are said to be unfit for publication, but had the effect to lighten the sentence.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Parliament Proceedings.

LONDON, April 29.—In the House of Commons last night Cowper Temple submitted a motion in favor of the reservation of a part of Epping forest for public park. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Lowe and Gladstone because the property belonged to the Crown and not to the public. Harcourt argued that the public were owners of the grounds and not the Crown. Upon a division there was a majority of 101 against the government.

Peace Congress Not Concordant.

BRUSSELS, April 29.—Difficulties have arisen in the Peace Congress on the subject of contributions and requisitions made in France since the end of the armistice.

Naturalization Treaty Ratified.

VIENNA, April 29.—The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath has ratified the naturalization treaty with the United States. The Hungarian Diet has this great proposed route to develop them.

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LEETONIA, O.

Grafton Iron Company's Furnace Burned —Sinkle of the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEETONIA, O., April 29, 1871.

The furnace of the Grafton Iron Company was burned to the ground this evening, caused by the hot iron breaking out at the base of the stack, where it come in contact with water, which threw the hot iron in every direction. The building, being wooden, caught fire also, and a man on top of the stack barely escaped with his life, by jumping down upon the casting house, from which he was received by a ladder. The loss is about fifty thousand, and supposed to be partially insured.

The Leetonia Iron and Coal Company, at their Washingtonville mines, was destroyed by fire last evening about eight o'clock. Twenty sets of harness, eight mules, and a quantity of hay and grain were consumed. Thirty-eight kegs of powder were carried out of a small building while the heat was intense. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance.

MT. PLEASANT, PA.

Boy Run Over by a Locomotive and Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 29, 1871.

A sad accident occurred this morning near the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad depot. As the train came in, a boy named Dow Crouse, aged about fifteen years, jumped on the back end of the engine and was thrown off, the engine passing over him, cutting both legs off. He lived until this morning, when death with a merciful hand came to relieve the dreadful fear of all warnings given him.

STATE POLITICS.

The latest announcements of Republican candidates in Mercer county, are as follows: Assembly, Nathan Mosford; Associate Judge, W. H. Alexander, Sheriff, Thomas G. Black; Commissioner, Thomas Gillis; John McClure, Treasurer, F. M. Powell, S. B. Alexander.

The Blair county *Radical* says: The fact that Cyrus L. Pershing is the undoubted favorite for the Judgeship nomination in this district, is causing the friends of Mr. Banks no little uneasiness. And it is enough if we are quite as sure, that while it has the immense job in hand it is foolish enough to take up tools that are very hard and ought to be made to. It may safely be set down that the Pennsylvania managers are very much afraid of buying pigs in pokes. Baltimore seems to be the headquarters of that business now. Anybody who has a worthless railroad to be disposed of has only to throw it upon the Pennsylvania Railroad wants it or uses it, and Mr. Garrett will draw on his bankers at once and run off to purchase the prize.

THE GREAT LEASE.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

The report of the lease of the united railroads of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is fully confirmed. The committee of the two Boards of Directors have agreed to the terms, and the bargain is now to be submitted to the decision of the stockholders of the New Jersey companies, who will doubtless ratify it, as the terms are favorable to the latter companies. The Pennsylvania Company agree to take the property and franchises of the united companies, and to assume all their obligations, paying ten per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of the companies. The united companies comprise the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. The leased lines, which will also be guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, extend over nearly every county in the southern half of New Jersey, and their management will be of great moment to the people of a large portion of the State. The extensive improvements at Harrisimus Cove, in Jersey City, which, although long contemplated, the united companies have not been bold enough to undertake, in view of the obscurity of their hold on the Western business, will now be pushed forward. The elevated railway in Jersey City will be built on the wide ground used with freight and passenger buildings. It was the desire to have this great railway system secured for that tinction, between distilled spirits and liquors compounded therefrom, is based on the alcoholic strength of wine, and the recognized fact that when the proof is reduced to 50 per cent. it ceases to be called distilled spirits. A liquor, though produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by infusion of any matter in spirits, will not come under the provisions of section 48, if it is a medicinal preparation, and this can be determined from the way in which it is put up, character of label and advertisements, and manner of offering it for sale. Such preparations are only subject to tax under schedule C.

TAX ON BANK CAPITAL, DEPOSITS, ETC.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner writes concerning the liabilities of the Union Bank of Richmond to the amount of capital and deposits, and specific penalties for failure to render proper returns. The bank claimed exemption from deposits for the reason that while nominally a bank, it is, in origin and design, a savings institution, and has not engaged in the business of banking within the meaning of the law; that its deposits being made in the First National Bank, which pays a tax thereon, they will be twice taxed if this tax is required of it. It was also represented that the bank was closed, and its property in the hands of receivers, who have no power to do banking business. The Commissioner says that the bank is liable to render returns of both its capital and deposits, separate returns each being required; and that it waives its right of exemption as to capital and returns for the entire period of liability, which is understood to be from 1866, a penalty of fifty cents should be added to the tax assessed on capital, and the facts be reported to the proper United States attorney. With regard to returns of deposits, the Commissioner is of opinion that no general penalties need be assessed additional to the tax found to be due under the limitations of fifteen months. The reasons presented why the deposits should not be taxed do not furnish any ground in law for relieving them from the tax, yet, if found to be assigned in good faith, should have due weight in determining the liability to penalties.

In the case of the Richmond Banking and Insurance Company, which claimed exemption from tax on capital on the ground that the same belonged to the insurance branch of the business, the Superintendent of Banking of Virginia reported that the company used or is now using any portion of the subscribed and paid in capital in the business of banking, it is liable to a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. upon all amounts so used; without reference to what may constitute a capital to which the company is held liable to tax on its deposits from the date of its organization. Respecting the liability to penalties for failure to render proper returns of its deposits, and also of its capital, provided it is found that it has used a portion thereof in banking, the question will not be determined until further evidence is produced as to their intent.

THE MURDERER RULIOFF.

The murderer Ruliof has petitioned the Governor of New York for a pardon, for two reasons, viz:

1. He is under conviction for a homicide of which he is not guilty either in fact or in law; and for that he should not be sentenced to be executed on the 18th day of May, next.

2. He has recently made to all cultivated language an important discovery; he has at his disposal neither the time nor the means necessary to perpetuate that discovery; and whatever may be his own guilt, the discovery should on no account be permitted to perish, or to pass again from the knowledge of our race.

These he argues at considerable length, and in respect to the second "prays that a committee of such persons be immediately appointed to investigate the subject to ascertain the value of his discovery, and to take such steps as may be necessary for its preservation. In behalf of those whose work may be thus restored to the admiration of all succeeding ages; in behalf of the cause of education, and of millions yet unborn, he implores that the sentence of death may not be executed upon him till this has been done."

Hon. Sharon Tyndale, late Secretary of State of Illinois, was murdered on a public street of Springfield, Ills., early Saturday morning, while on his way from his residence to the depot to take the train for St. Louis. He was shot probably by a robber. No one has yet been obtained to the murderer, for whose detection a large reward will be offered. Great excitement prevails at Springfield.

SECOND EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

Bombardment of Southern Forts.

Works to be Abandoned and Blown Up.

No More Provisions for Paris.

Versailles Troops Charged with Violations of the Usages of War.

Portion of Fort Issy Captured.

The Cannonade of the Southern Forts.

PARIS, April 29.—This morning the cannonade ceased along the whole line of the Southern forts, which are in an indefensible condition. It is believed they will soon be untenable. The forts will, under orders of the Commune, be blown up, in case the troops are obliged to abandon them. Earthworks have been constructed to replace them. The Northern Railway has paid 300,000 francs, and the Lyons Railroad 692,000 francs demanded by the Commune. Other lines have also paid the sums assessed upon them, excepting the Western Railroad, which, it is stated, will be sequestrated. A decree issued by Gen. Cluseret divides the army of the Commune into two corps, one for external and the other for the internal defense of Paris. Gen. Dombrowski commands the external army, and Gen. La Cecela the internal. Another decree of Gen. Cluseret urges that the officers of the National Guard be furnished with regular commissions.

The Provisioning of Paris to be Stopped—Revolutionary Address.

HAVRE, April 29.—A fresh convoy of French prisoners from Germany arrived at Cherbourg.

The Versailles government has ordered that the provisioning of Paris by the way of the Seine be entirely stopped.

To-day being the occasion of the municipal elections in Havre, the workmen, who are partisans of the Paris Commune, have issued a revolutionary address. No disturbance has yet occurred.

Furious Bombardment of Southern Forts.

VERSAILLES, April 29.—The southern forts were bombarded furiously all day yesterday. Vanves replied vigorously. The night's parade of the Marine brigade of the Nationals is decreasing rapidly from the incessant fire and fatigues to which they are subjected. *Le Petit Journal* says the troops of the Commune do not exceed 25,000.

Grousset Charges the Versailles Troops with Violations of the Usages of War—Southern Forts to be Abandoned—The Masons Supporting the Insurgents.

PARIS, April 29.—At the sitting of the Commune yesterday, Grousset, in reply to an interpellation, said: There was something offensive in asking Europe to recognize the belligerency of Paris. It was puerile to ask for a flag when the Commune was waged war irreproachably. No explosive bullets were used; there was no bombardment places filled with women and children. The charges of the Versailles of civilized warfare he charged upon the army of Versailles. To the hospitals-loads of prisoners taken by the national troops explosive balls had been found, and wanton shelling of the most crowded parts of the city had been indulged in.

The misunderstanding with the Prussians in regard to the operation of the railways has been adjusted. The Prussians withdraw their claim to control the property of the Northern Railway, unless it refuses to run running its passenger and provision trains in Paris.

A Masonic procession half a mile in length passed through the streets of Paris to-day, and a counter-march on the ramparts under a heavy fire. All the lodges of the masons of Paris were represented. Several Masons were wounded on the walks.

The Versaillists in the number of 12,000 occupy Garenne, Bezons, Colombes, Asnieres and Gennevilliers to abandon the southern forts. Rumors of reverses to the Nationals in other quarters are current. Rallet is the commander of the Versaillist forces in Courbevoie.

The Lieutenants of Montagne, Plaisance, Vaugirard and Montmartre are removing from their dwellings. Fort Issy has not yet been abandoned.

Liberal Prayer Welcomed.

VERSAILLES, April 29.—The Assembly has declared urgent the passage of bills visiting with severe penalties all illegal seizures of property in Paris.

Three delegates from the Masonic fraternity of Paris, with a banner bearing the inscription, "Peace and Liberty," were received by the commanding officers and embodied in the ranks.

Fort Issy Abandoned by the Panic Stricken Garrison—A Desperate Fight in Progress.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING, April 30.—There was a sharp engagement Saturday night at Les Moulineaux, between the Versaillists and Communists, with a loss of twenty-nine men made prisoners; but in the meanwhile a column of the enemy advanced from the direction of the Seine, and succeeded in those two hundred yards from the intrenchments of Issy. The fort was a wreck, casemates broken in, embrasures dismounted, guns all but one dismounted, and the ammunition for the mitrailleuses exploded. The gunners mutinied and spiked half their remaining guns, and this morning before daylight the garrison precipitately fled. Rossel, the commandant, General Negry, has arrived in the city. General Eudes has command of the forces. The first news of the defection of the troops, returned at noon to-day, but was not credited by the people. It has sent out fresh troops, among them the "Avengers of Paris," to reoccupy the work, and a desperate fight is now in progress for its possession.

The Nationals on Saturday having pursued some Chasseurs almost into St. Denis, the Prussians threatened to fire upon them if they did not retire from the town. The Chasseurs made a detour and escaped.

It is reported that the Archbishop of Paris has been released.

Engineers are at work on the southern portion of the enclosure.

The Northern Railway Company has paid 90,000 francs to the Commune.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Observer* says the Napoleonists consider that the Assembly now sitting at Versailles does not represent the will of the nation, and are of opinion that when the infernal strife is ended, it will be necessary to consult the people anew on the question of government. They express their intention of abiding by the result.

BERLIN, April 30.—*Spenner's Gazette* announces that the Prussian garrison of Paris on the return of the German troops has been paid up to the fifteenth instant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two children, aged eight and five years, sons of Mrs. Castel, in company with a lad twelve years old, were drowned in the Monongahela river, at Birmingham, at Fairmount, West Virginia, Saturday. The oldest boy clung to the skiff and was saved. The other two were drowned.

The Steenrod will case, which involves a large amount of property, and has been taken from Court to Court for several years, and lately removed to the Court in Cambria county, Pa., on change of venue, was decided Saturday in favor of the will and all codicils.

A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch of April 19 says: Capt. Moore, with a handful of troops, killed thirty-four Indians in two fights. The troops corralled one hundred and fifty Apaches in Dragoon mountains, East Tucson, killing the entire band. The valley for forty miles was being deserted by the settlers, who are fleeing to Tucson for protection.

The District Attorney of the United States at Madison, Wis., has directed the United States District Attorney of Minnesota to file a bill enjoining the construction of a canal across Minnesota Point at Duluth, and that original bill entered in the case will would have changed the current of St. Louis river, and require the parties to capital punishment, and specific penalties for failure to render proper returns. The bank claimed exemption from deposits for the reason that while nominally a bank, it is, in origin and design, a savings institution, and has not engaged in the business of banking within the meaning of the law; that its deposits being made in the First National Bank, which pays a tax thereon, they will be twice taxed if this tax is required of it. It was also represented that the bank was closed, and its property in the hands of receivers, who have no power to do banking business. The Commissioner says that the bank is liable to render returns of both its capital and deposits, separate returns each being required; and that it waives its right of exemption as to capital and returns for the entire period of liability, which is understood to be from 1866, a penalty of fifty cents should be added to the tax assessed on capital, and the facts be reported to the proper United States attorney. With regard to returns of deposits, the Commissioner is of opinion that no general penalties need be assessed additional to the tax found to be due under the limitations of fifteen months. The reasons presented why the deposits should not be taxed do not furnish any ground in law for relieving them from the tax, yet, if found to be assigned in good faith, should have due weight in determining the liability to penalties.

In the case of the Richmond Banking and Insurance Company, which claimed exemption from tax on capital on the ground that the same belonged to the insurance branch of the business, the Superintendent of Banking of Virginia reported that the company used or is now using any portion of the subscribed and paid in capital in the business of banking, it is liable to a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. upon all amounts so used; without reference to what may constitute a capital to which the company is held liable to tax on its deposits from the date of its organization. Respecting the liability to penalties for failure to render proper returns of its deposits, and also of its capital, provided it is found that it has used a portion thereof in banking, the question will not be determined until further evidence is produced as to their intent.

THE MURDERER RULIOFF has petitioned the Governor of New York for a pardon, for two reasons, viz:

1. He is under conviction for a homicide of which he is not guilty either in fact or in law; and for that he should not be sentenced to be executed on the 18th day of May, next.

2. He has recently made to all cultivated language an important discovery; he has at his disposal neither the time nor the means necessary to perpetuate that discovery; and whatever may be his own guilt, the discovery should on no account be permitted to perish, or to pass again from the knowledge of our race.

These he argues at considerable length, and in respect to the second "prays that a committee of such persons be immediately appointed to investigate the subject to ascertain the value of his discovery, and to take such steps as may be necessary for its preservation. In behalf of those whose work may be thus restored to the admiration of all succeeding ages; in behalf of the cause of education, and of millions yet unborn, he implores that the sentence of death may not be executed upon him till this has been done."

Hon. Sharon Tyndale, late Secretary of State of Illinois, was murdered on a public street of Springfield, Ills., early Saturday morning, while on his way from his residence to the depot to take the train for St. Louis. He was shot probably by a robber. No one has yet been obtained to the murderer, for whose detection a large reward will be offered. Great excitement prevails at Springfield.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The weather remains sensibly unchanged at the Pacific stations. The areas of lowest pressure, which were Saturday evening respectively north of Ontario, in Virginia and west of the Missouri, have moved eastward and northward respectively into Lower Canada, the Atlantic ocean and West Virginia. Light rains have passed over limited areas in the Middle and Eastern States, and the weather has been very generally variable, between clear and threatening. Fresh and light eas

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1871.

THE Volunteer Cabinet makers are at fault again. Mr. FISH is satisfied to remain, and the President is "convinced that any change of Cabinet officers, except from necessity, would be detrimental to the administration, and that no such necessity now exists."

NOTWITHSTANDING the previous refusal of Mr. WADE to permit his name to be used in connection with the Ohio Governorship, the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday strongly urges his nomination, and states that while he neither desires that nor any other office, he would in all probability accept the nomination should it be conferred upon him. Present indications show that the tide sets strongly that way.

THE Springfield *Republican* suggests that in case Governor CURTIN comes home from Russia he might properly be called to Washington, and thus settle the question so much discussed of Pennsylvania in the Cabinet, and General BUTLER sent to Russia, and thereby rid Congress of the great disturber. All of which would be a proper enough arrangement, but not a very probable one.

R. W. MACKEY, Esq., will enter on the discharge of the duties of State Treasurer today. He will no doubt receive from the hands of Gen. IRWIN, his predecessor, everything in the department in proper order. These gentlemen have played at turnabout so frequently that they must be getting used to it, and if the State don't seem to suffer much from the practice. Although we have not at all times been counted among Mr. MACKEY's warmest supporters for the office, we have never doubted his qualifications.

IT is not so certain that the treaty framed by the Joint High Commission, for having merged all matters of dispute with England, will not fail in the Senate. Such is the suggestion which is getting abroad already as the result of out-givings by Senators and others. The American Commissioners, it is understood, favored separate treaties, but the English representatives insisted on an omnibus arrangement, as according to their instructions—and this may prove the ground on which the whole work will be rejected.

THE New York *World* of Friday prints the letter of a correspondent in Pittsburgh, relative to the approaching Democratic State Convention and the platform to be adopted thereat. Its general tenor strongly reminds us of the old saying—

"When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be."

It recognizes the fact that unless a complete change of front is executed the party is irrevocably doomed to defeat, and asserts that so far as Western Pennsylvania is concerned the campaign is to be fought upon present questions alone, irrespective of the "fossils" who have "hampered the party with dead issues" in the past. It says:

"While the Democracy opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments while they were pending, as being obnoxious to the true spirit and conservative of the genius of our institutions, they set up no claim that after they have been adopted in the form prescribed by the Constitution, they can be violently overthrown. Perhaps one Democrat in a hundred would have voted in a revolutionary proceeding, but they do not reflect the sentiments of the party. They are the mere hamsful of impracticables who disgrace any party."

The Congressional address is severely censured by the correspondent, in these words: "We must have a clear and unequivocal expression of views;" and he further points out the necessity of an authoritative denial of the charge that "the Democratic party intends to unsettle all the relations" which have been adjusted by the war. The platform to be adopted at the convention will, he says, substantially embody these views. Very well; we are glad of it. Every reformation of character is to be hailed as a possible sign of further improvement. The promise has been distinctly and unequivocally put on record. Now let us see what the 24th of May will show us in the way of performance. The Congressional address is as double-sided as the promise of the witches to CAWDOR. We shall be glad to have the Democracy of Pennsylvania give "a clear expression of opinion" on the issues of the day; and if it shall chance to be of the character indicated, we shall be interested to learn what their political brethren of the South will have to say about it. As a general thing, they dislike being called nicknames—especially "fossils."

THE dose of political soothing syrup which the Democratic Mrs. WINSLOWS recently administered to their patient in the form of a Congressional address, is not producing the quieting effects which were looked for. A few days ago we printed extracts from two of the leading papers of the South showing how completely and contemptuously the representative politicians and journalists of that section repudiate all timid and tacit acquiescence in the situation, and how boldly and frankly they declare their unalterable purpose of sweeping away the whole fabric of reconstruction as soon as it is in their power to do so. As proof that this determination is fixed and general we quote the following passage from a late letter in the New York *Times*, descriptive of a friendly interview with the ex-Vice President of the rebel Confederacy. It should be borne in mind that Mr. STEPHENS is a man of comparatively moderate views, as contradistinguished from Southern extremists, and that there is a large and powerful political element as far in advance of himself as he is in advance of the New York *World* and the Congressional manifesto. The correspondent states that

"Mr. Stephens adheres as firmly as ever to the doctrine of State rights, and sees in its triumph alone the salvation of the Republic from centralized despotism. He considers the Thirteenth amendment as having been fully ratified and valid, as the natural result of the war. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments he considered as 'gross usurpations of power, passed by force and fraud,' with seven of the original thirteen colonies unrepresented. He would not hear of any such a thing as 'accepting the situation' with those two amendments in existence."

Mr. STEPHENS represents the average Southern conservative sentiment. He is also perfectly well aware that the South will exercise a controlling influence in the next Democratic nominating convention. His statement is consequently to be taken as an authoritative exposition of the attitude of that wing of Democracy, in its most conciliatory mood. The Democratic address has therefore wasted its sweetness on the desert air: the *World* may explain, advise, entreat and recant as it chooses, but Southern Democracy will cry "scissors" until the last gasp. We really pity the party—its condition so vividly reminds us of the incantation scene in Macbeth—

"Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

A REPLY AND A QUESTION.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, replying to some remarks we made a few days ago concerning itself and the Southern Force bill, puts the following question:

"Does the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL see no difference in a Ku-Klux bill passed by Congress on the assumption of a state of war, and a Ku-Klux bill provided by the people of the several States for their own protection and well-being?"

Yes, we do see a difference, and although we have a firm belief that the President will not abuse the extraordinary powers which the act confers upon him, we heartily wish the necessity for its passage had not, in the opinion of Congress, existed. But still our own question remains unanswered. We said:

"If neither Kentucky nor any other Southern State has sufficient pluck or manhood or spirit of fair play to interpose its authority between the murderers and their victims, in what manner is protection to be afforded except through the agency of the General Government?"

Our contemporary does not enlighten us upon this point. We thoroughly believe in the sincerity of its professions of hostility to the Ku-Klux, and we have all along admired the fearlessness with which it has denounced them. But the *Courier-Journal* is not the whole South—it is not even Kentucky, as is sufficiently shown by the fact that notwithstanding its incessant efforts to put a stop to these outrages, they continue to be perpetrated with impunity almost under its very nose, as a reference to its own files will attest. The plain English of the matter is this: The secret rebel organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan has, in large portions of the Southern States, practically rendered the Fourteenth Amendment inoperative, and this legislation was considered by Congress to be necessary, in order to endow it with vitality and meaning. Nor, in spite of the extraordinary powers with which the bill clothes the Executive, does it contain a single section, clause or provision which interferes with any personal right, menaces any law-abiding citizen, or jeopardizes the real interest of any community. Its terrors relate solely to evil-doers. Created by the excesses of the South, it will remain a dead letter unless continued indulgence in them quickens it into activity. If it means "bayonets," as our contemporary charges, it means them either sheathed or drawn, according as the South shall elect. We can quite understand why to Democracy it bears a marked resemblance to the sword of DAMOCLES, but there is not the slightest occasion for fear. It will not fall unless Democracy itself cuts the hair by which it is suspended.

We do not propose here to discuss the constitutionality of the law, nor to call attention to the mischievous assumption which underlies every Democratic objection to it—that the Constitution confers no power upon the General Government to compel obedience to its statutes. But since our contemporary regards Senator MORTON "as a traitor who ought to be arrested and tried for his life, and the President as a conspirator who ought to be impeached," we should like to know its opinion of the action of JACKSON in sending a military detachment to Charleston to enforce the revenue laws of the United States, and that of a subsequent Democratic President in employing United States troops to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law in the case of ANTHONY BURNS. We discern the "difference" to which the *Courier-Journal* alludes—does it observe the parallel we have pointed out?

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

The most convincing logic is the logic of events. It is difficult to withstand the force of an argument when it comes in the shape of incontrovertible fact. Even phlegmatic English statesmen are becoming impressed with a notion that possibly their cherished views and theories may, after all, have been fallacious. Mr. GLADSTONE has recently declared that Ireland ought to be governed in accordance with Irish ideas, so far as these were compatible with the welfare of the entire empire. This implies a distinction between the spheres of home and imperial rule, and a concession to the principle of local self-government, more thorough than we had looked for from such a quarter. During his administration the Irish policy of that statesman has ranged through almost every human mood, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe;" but he appears at last to have discovered the principle on which alone a pacific solution of the chronic trouble can be obtained.

But the principle thus enunciated does not apply to Ireland alone. It relates with equal force to all parts of the United Kingdom. There can be no doubt that the functions of local and of general government have in Great Britain fallen into perplexing confusion, and greatly need to be separated. Down from 1832, at the inauguration of the great reform measures shortly to culminate in the ballot, the Whig party has always been on the side of centralization. Even in reforming the municipalities it managed to represent them as the mere creations of Parliament, whereas in reality they were its creators. How extensive were their original powers may be inferred from the little islands of Guernsey and Jersey in the British channel. These islands formerly belonged to the dukedom of Normandy, and upon their annexation to the British crown retained their ancient institutions and never became dependent on the English Parliament. Nor do their inhabitants appear ever to have sighed for subjection, for notwithstanding their narrow area of land, the peasants are immeasurably better off than the English laborers, while the classes above them find nothing of which to complain. These islands have their own local assemblies, with as full legislative control over their local concerns as has the general Parliament over the affairs of the Empire, or the Legislature of Pennsylvania over our own State. But the English municipalities have had their powers clipped on all sides. The rights of the counties have been repressed instead of fostered and developed, and for a period of forty years permissive legislation has been more and more scantily dealt out to them under the jealous limitations of Parliament.

Whether, after neglect so inveterate, it will be possible to reconcile Ireland by anything short of an Irish Parliament, is exceedingly problematic; and even this would involve two foreign policies, and would be nearly or quite as bad as the complete separation of Ireland from England. But the acknowledgment of Mr. GLADSTONE shows that a beginning has been made, and that the weakening and destruction of local authority must give place to a policy of greater local freedom, with lessened uniformity. Now that the premier has admitted the principle the subject will doubtless be pressed, and one of the reforms which we shall look for as a consequence of the agitation, will be the eventual passage of a law abolishing the present absurd system of non-resident representation. Residence among a people is commonly supposed to be requisite to an adequate knowledge of their special interests and wants, but under the existing system an aspirant who has all his life lived in a fishing village on the southern coast is just as likely to be chosen to represent a great manufacturing community in the northern counties, as is a man born and bred among such constituents. The statement of Mr. GLADSTONE appears to have escaped general observation, but it is significant as showing the inevitable tendency of the times.

DESPONDENCY OF FRENCH JOURNALS.

A very prond or even a very vain man thoroughly humbled by misfortune may sometimes present a spectacle touching even to his enemies by its pathos. A great nation, or the better portion of a great nation, deeply wounded in their self-esteem, may well enlist the sympathies of the most cynically disposed foreigner. Strange as it may seem, the French, at least the writing part of them, were not humbled, in the true sense of the word, by their national overthrow at the hands of the Germans. To most of them, M. THIERS's apology—"we were not prepared"—seemed a satisfactory and all-sufficient explanation of French defeats, and if at any time or to any person it seemed weak or inadequate, multitudinous subsidiary considerations were available to supply any alleged or imaginary defects. Individual incompetence, individual cowardice, the treachery of single persons and of masses helped to account for much, while the assumed disregard of the rules of civilized warfare on the part of the Germans was made to serve to elucidate much more in the astounding results apparently inconsistent with French reputation for valor and military genius, and with French patriotism and devotion to ideas. Of course, we do not mean that there were not many able men of the nation who saw and were brave enough to declare the truth of national degeneracy and corruption. But the average journalist long accustomed to flatter his compatriots and himself, did not find that his arguments for national arrogance had been deprived of their point or cogency by German victories and a humiliating peace. What, however, these events had utterly failed to accomplish, has been effectually done by the Parisian insurrection. The newspaper writers who incurred most contempt from impartial observers by the absurdity and insolence with which they discussed the German war, have shown in the main admirable good sense in their treatment of the socialist revolt. They seem indeed completely humbled, and for the first time in their lives, divested of those lofty notions regarding French superiority which made it impossible for them either to write think sensibly on a national subject. They deeply feel the ignominy of the spectacle which Paris presents to the eyes of the world: are thoroughly ashamed of their fellow-citizens, not only the insurgents but those whose timidity or indifference tolerates the insurgents, and almost despair of a country in which such things can happen. Fairly alarmed in anticipation of still more terrible calamities still possible, as well as in the presence of actual facts, they refer to the threatened interference of other nations in a tone absolutely new in French journalism. The subject is no longer treated with shrieks and counter-menaces, but as merely a frightful element in the dreadful situation of the country. "France," says one of them, "appears to the eyes of Europe as a common danger, and Europe wishes to guard against it. But for M. THIERS, resolutions in this direction would have been taken before now. It is murmured in the cars, it is read between the lines of the foreign newspapers. People begin to look upon us as another Mexico without Juarez. Abroad they no longer hate us. We inspire a sort of pity, the pity felt at the sight of an epileptic patient struggling amidst paralytics." A Frenchman who writes thus must be very humble. Another seriously believes that France is nearly threatened both within and without by the fate which put an end to Poland. In fact, nothing could be more despondent than the tone of the French press.

THE sudden departure of General GRANT from Washington after the adjournment of Congress, it is intimated, was to get rid of the importunities of the ex-Senators and ex-Members, who insisted on being provided for by Executive appointment. The number of applicants of this character was great, and the departure of the President is more in the nature of a flank movement—his favorite tactics—than a retreat. The result is that a considerable part of the crowd have been compelled to abandon the field, and as many as had money enough leave Washington—all enemies of the administration, of course.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

For the fifth time the remains of Baron Steuben have been interred. A few days since they were placed in a new tomb prepared for them in the town of Steuben, New York. They have now been placed in a substantial stone edifice, and it is expected will remain there permanently. His skull was measured previous to this final reinterment and was found to measure twenty-two inches in circumference.

A special assessment of $2,200 has been made upon the grave of Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, to pay for certain lamp posts, curb stones and paving in the southern portion of Chicago, and the courts having given judgment upon the tax warrant, the collector has notified the City Council that he will be compelled to proceed with the sale unless directed other wise.

Flushing, N. Y., has a decidedly mixed matrimonial case, and considerable excitement exists over the developments made. For intruding in a disorderly way at the wedding of Bella Carpenter, a young and interesting lady, and Jerome Valentine, one Walter Waldron was arrested. The intruder claimed the new Mrs. Valentine as his wife, stating that he had married her some ten months since in New Jersey, and that she lived with him as his wife for some time. Before the Justice it was admitted that he had been twice previously married, and that the woman married last was still living, but in explanation stated that from his first wife he had been divorced, and that contrary to the law of the State in which the divorce was procured, he had remarried the same woman, which he stated was no marriage. Miss Carpenter had married him with a full understanding, and he says that he can bring proof that they lived as husband and wife. Mrs. Valentine contradicts this statement as far as it relates to herself. All the parties are well known, moving in highly respectable circles, and much interest is felt in the result of the examination, which has been referred.

At Evansville, Indiana, in September 1868, four negroes—Ed. Brooks, Mike McClellan, Silas Davis and John Clayborn—were convicted, the latter of manslaughter and the others of being accessories, in causing the death, as alleged, of one David Crayton, who it has been ascertained "still lives." Crayton was driven by a mob of negroes to the river, and not having been seen afterward, was supposed to have been drowned. But he has been heard from, and represents that he escaped by getting on board a steamer. On the trial no death was proven, and the accused were loudly applauded on leaving against them on account of color as much as anything else securing their conviction. One of them, Clayborn, is now in prison, undergoing a twenty-one years' sentence, the others having served out their terms. The fact having been established beyond doubt that the said to be murdered man is alive, steps have been taken to secure the pardon of the innocent man in prison. This seems to have been one of the very rare cases of conviction for homicide where no *corpus delicti* is proven.

The inauguration of the Morse statue in Central Park, New York city, has been fixed for the 24th instant, the first telegraph message in America having been sent on that day, twenty-seven years ago, by Mrs. Ellsworth to Professor Morse. The message is now in the possession of the Wadsworth Institute, in Hartford, Conn., and bears the endorsement: "Sent May 24, 1844, 8:45 A. M. (Signed) S. F. B. MORSE." The entire cost of the statue, amounting to $11,000, has been subscribed in sums from ten cents upward, all received in voluntary contributions from tens of thousands of Professor Morse's admirers.

The spring season in California, says a Sacramento paper, is far in advance of that in Charleston, and probably not behind Florida, even as far north as the Bay of San Francisco. In Los Angelos they had strawberries in abundance as early as the first of March.

The Michigan court has decided that a divorce once granted in Indiana is binding in Michigan, however if may have been procured. The question came up in the trial of a case in which the defendant, as alleged, abandoned his wife in New York, went directly to Michigan, and while there obtained a divorce in Indiana, his wife, who still remained in New York, having no personal notice of the suit. Subsequently he married a woman in Michigan, and his former wife instituted a suit against him, with the result mentioned.

In Concord, N. J., a few days ago, while a commercial agent was leaning against a desk at his hotel, a white flame suddenly burst from his vest pocket, which contained only a gold pen and its holder and two ten-cent scrips. Before he could extinguish it, he was quite severely burned. On investigation, the penholder was found completely melted and flattened out, as if rolled when very hot. It was a pocket gold pen, with gold butt and black holder, and had been used for some time daily. He thinks that some adhesive filling of an explosive nature had been used in constructing the holder, and that in leaning over the desk the pressure had ignited it.

Accounts from the seal fisheries on the Newfoundland banks continue to report unprecedented success. Three steamships have arrived at the ports of St. John and Harbor of Grace, Newfoundland, with an aggregate of 58,000 sealskins, and also full cargoes of seal oil. Immense numbers of seals, it is said, blacken she ice for miles, and it is believed that the hundred vessels still out will be equally successful. The steamships will make two additional trips this season, and, it is anticipated, will be fully as successful as on these first trips.

Almond trees, of the Languedoc variety, is another remarkably prolific California production, and their culture is attracting much attention. In Santa Barbara county fifty thousand seedlings have been set out on one farm, and smaller orchards have been planted. This tree, it is reported, grows rapidly, and three year old seedlings have been known to attain the height of fifteen feet, and a circumference at the butt of fifteen inches. An almond tree in Santa Barbara, thirteen years old, is twenty-six feet high, and in 1870 bore eighty pounds of nuts, worth forty dollars.

The Commissioner of Education is preparing for publication a pamphlet from a synopsis of the laws affecting education in the different States and Territories. He has received the laws from twenty-eight of the States and most of the Territories, and when all have been received a very interesting and instructive digest, classified under different heads, will be made up. This will be widely disseminated and will be of much value, as it will present in a small compass all the best educational features adopted by the different States.

The services of meat inspectors in Boston should be dispensed with. One of the inspectors, it is said, on the seizure of eight carcasses of three or four dozen veal as they were being unloaded at a market stall. The owners made themselves scarce.

The Franklin Typographical Society of Boston has received the sum of $5,000 from the executors of the late Nabby Joy, for the benefit of the organization. This society of printers has been quietly doing a very benevolent work for some fifty years, in taking care of sick and disabled printers, and, with the assistance of the "Joy fund," will be able to prosecute its mission with more vigor and energy than ever.

"The Irish Giant," as he has been called by his admirers, concluded a term of eighteen months imprisonment, less a deduction of as many days granted because of good conduct, at the Essex county, Mass., jail, on the 27th. During his imprisonment efforts were made to have him pardoned, but all proved unavailing till about two or three weeks since, when Governor Claflin offered him a pardon on condition that he would leave the State forever. This O'Baldwin refused to accept, and he remained in durance till the expiration of his term.

The redemption of fractional currency at the National Treasury amounts to about one hundred thousand dollars a day, this amost being burned in the binding as fast as it is redeemed. The weekly issue of new fractional notes, however, greater than the amount redeemed. The law limits the circulation to fifty millions of dollars. The amount in circulation now is about forty millions, and is greater than ever before.

Cincinnati manufacturers and merchants are considering the propriety of taking a correct census of that city, the returns as reported to the government being, it is claimed, far from accurate.

The famous race horse "Longfellow" is said to have been recently bought for $10,000, by Aristides Welch, of Philadelphia, and James D. McManis. He is claimed to be the fastest running horse in the world.

The Missouri Medical Association, at a recent meeting, adopted a preamble and resolution, in substance that, in view of the "lamentable fact, well known to the medical profession throughout the country, that there never was a time in the history of the world when the minds of the people were so vitiated upon the subject of criminal abortion," a committee be appointed to prepare and submit to the Legislature, at its next session, a remedy for the evil.

A delegation of the most eminent Masons of Cincinnati and other sections of the Northern jurisdiction assembled in Louisville on Friday last, to participate in the ceremony of confirming degrees from the 17th to the 32d of the A. and A. S. Rite. Thereon emonies were concluded by a banquet.

It is estimated, by good judges, that the damage by the frost on the night of the 23d, in Miami township, Clermont county, Ohio, to fruit and vegetables, was not less than half a million dollars.

A lady in Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. Segur, suffering from neuralgia, procured chloroform with which to relieve her distress. She was found dead in bed, and from the position of her body, with one hand holding the bottle of the anæsthetic fluid near her face, it was concluded that she inhaled more than she intended on laying down, and then becoming stupefied, continued to inhale a fatal amount.

PERSONAL.

Bismarck is being profusely honored. A grateful country gives him $250,000, and the King of Bavaria has sent him the order of St. Hubert, with its decorations in diamonds. No doubt something nice will come from St. Petersburg, as the Czar knows how to give presents.

Subscriptions are being made at Washington for a testimonial to Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, to be presented upon his prospective retirement from the legation.

John B. Gough, accompanied by his wife and niece, started for California last week, where he has engagements to deliver fifty lectures. He will visit the Yosemite valley before his return.

"Julius Cæsar," a play rarely performed on account of the large number of good actors which it requires, was given at Boston, last week, by the combination of English tragedians now playing there, with Walter Montgomery as Mark Antony. The principal parts were nobly done, but it is said that the "Roman mob" was very ludicrous, and the appointments of a description to make a classical student howl with anguish.

That irrepressible and adventurous explorer, Paul B. Du Chaillu, who is known throughout the world for his discoveries and wonderful adventures in equatorial Africa, particularly for his discovery of the gorilla and other animals unknown before, is about to visit Lapland, Sweden, Norway and the more northern parts of Europe, to make other explorations. This was announced to the American Geographical Society of Chicago, and that body at once elected him honorary secretary of the society during his proposed journey.

DASHES INTO THE MAY MAGAZINES.

Some Good Things Taken at Random.

OUR MONTHLY.

This flourishing magazine is not an organ, but a representative of the Presbyterian Church, and is edited with a certain amount of discrimination. "Under the Yoke" is a standing polemic discussion, in the guise of a story. There is a very well written chapter on "Alexandria of the Ptolemies," being a continuation of previous articles on the same subject. The present instalment treats of the condition of literature, science and art under the Ptolemaean dynasty. A paper on "The spy in his structure and uses," is a re-hash of recent contributions to the *Atlantic Monthly* on a similar topic. "Lyceas from the note-book of a Village Doctor," The Mantle of Elijah," "Alcohol," and other stories, are pleasantly enough written, and have a piquant Presbyterian flavor. The poetry is simply insufferable. One of the "poems" is entitled "The Prairie Farmer," and consists of an inventory of farmers' goods and possessions, actual and prospective, mixed up with memoranda of his daily duties, and done into execrable doggerel. The prairie farmers ought to sue out an injunction against the author, restraining him from all further efforts in that direction. The other "poem" is tinted "Borrowed Wings," and indeed it contains abundant internal evidence that if the author ever soars into the imaginative firmament, it is only done by borrowing the wings of some far more strongly-plumed genius than his own. Both of these poems show the utter foolishness of all attempts to back poor prose into imbecile verse. The best thing in the whole number is a brief paragraph upon "Little Shops." This is so simple, natural and unarticicial, appealing what to such tender feelings, that we yield to the temptation to quote it:

"As you ride through the suburbs, or turn the corner into some by-street, you will come upon a little shop or store, which you will be tempted to pass by without notice. Don't do that. Stop and take a peep in at the window. Tape, and pins, and small cotton, needles, and a few trifles like these. You don't want any such things; you deal at the big store on the principal square, or shop on the second-rate street, where you get a variety and take your choice. But look inside just a moment. The shopman is middle-aged and plain. She is not young. There are marks of pain and of patient toil on her face. She speaks gently, somewhat wearily. She does not press you with words to buy; she looks as though she might be saying in her heart things like these: 'Oh! my good woman, if you knew all, you would surely be my customer. My children have to be fed and clothed, and it is hard work for me to make the two ends meet when God makes the two ends of the year come together. Little profits I make; there is so much competition, and the large stores draw everybody. If it were not for a few good friends who stand by me I would have to give up. What would become of me then? Oh, dear! I can't think of that. Lady, if you knew all, you would surely come in and buy. It isn't much to step now and then into these little shops, and purchase a few things you will want at home. But you needn't beat the poor woman's price down. Don't tell her the goods are not first quality, or that you can get better goods for less money, or that they are old-fashioned. Don't look too sharply at them, for she is sensitive and timid, and ashamed and too-worn, many thing! Like as not rent is due to-morrow, and she hasn't money enough to pay; or there is a new barrel of flour to get, or the coal is just out; or the potatoes are gone, and the children are saying, 'Mother, why don't we have some more?' So what can she do but look somewhat languid and listless a little. She can't keep her thoughts here. Now, if she offers you something at less than it was marked, don't take it at that; pay the full price, and be sure it is the time to buy. This is not the place for bargains; but this is the place for you to deal regularly. Purchasing many little articles here will help a good deal, and you won't lose much."

This is the real poem of the number. It sings its way into the heart without noise or bustle, warming and softening it as with a sprinkle of spring rain. We shall patronize the "little shops" hereafter, because of this little gem.

THE EXAMINER.

This review is a monthly organ of what is known as "radical Christianity," in contradistinction and opposition to orthodoxy. It advocates extremely advanced opinions, but it is also to be said for it that it exhibits a clear and conscientious liberality toward adverse doctrines and systems. It is frank, independent, large-hearted, and running over with sympathies that embrace the world. It deals in honorable criticism, not in groundless defamation, and it is to be hoped that in the future, as in the past, whatever irreconcilable differences may exist as to principles. The opening paper of the current number is a historical and critical review of the origin and the religious faith and practice of the ancient Jewish sect of Essenes, known as the Therapeutæ. Some disparaging utterances contributed so largely to the spread of early Christianity. Their love of truth, their contempt for money, fame and pleasure, their simplicity, frugality, prudence, industry and self-abnegation, are set forth in a very thoughtful and well-written manner; and while we by no means accept all the conclusions at which the writer arrives, we should be glad to see the selfish grabbing of our own age give way to the benevolent spirit of brotherhood which warmed the austere self-sacrifice of the Holy Therapeutæ, and made it effective and beneficent. This article is followed by an essay on "Judaism," in which, among much that appears irrelevant and something that seems irreverent, there are many wise utterances as to the necessity of a freer tolerance are aptly and strongly spoken. Other articles on "The Boston Radical Club," "The New Independent," "Theological Japanese," and other subjects, along within its special range of interest, will also be read with interest by persons who are interested upon the radical side of the theologic and humane questions of the day. The book notices evidence marked ability and acuteness.

Chicago: 41, Madison street. Subscription price $4 per annum.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC MAGAZINE.

This periodical is composed of selections from the lighter sort of foreign current literature. The present number contains articles from a great variety of English magazines. None of them are of much noteworthy, but all are readable and amusing, and will serve pleasantly to pass an otherwise unemployed hour.

L. R. Hammersly & Co., Philadelphia. $4 per annum.

THE ALDINE.

It would be almost impossible to commend this beautiful magazine beyond its deserts. The highest order of literary, artistic and mechanical talent is employed in gracing its pages. The present number is, if possible, still more perfect than the last. It opens with an excellent full page engraving of a group of statuary by Schilling on the stair-case of the Brubeche Terrasse, Berlin—subject, "Evening," followed by a well-written presentation of the influences of similar works of art on national character. There is no doubt that we have yet much to learn in this respect. We are so absorbed in business and politics as to have hardly any time time left for the cultivation of the beautiful. Every work of high art, whether statue or picture, is a benefaction to the people. We have pleasures, but they are not generally of a tranquil kind. A steam engine on a holiday is, after all, not a holiday sight. We do not know the meaning of the word used secretly. The picture to which we have referred, and the description which accompanies it, touch on a lesion of our needs in the regard of simple enjoyment and quiet taste. The illustration is followed by an engraving, "Coming Through the Rye," an exquisite little morceau which will make everybody who sees it sigh for the soft green country. "Dante at the Studio of Giotto," after the original by Kenser, is remarkable for its great execution. Perhaps the gem of the number is a full page, floral sketch in illustration of an extract, "The Old House," from Rogers's "Pleasures of Memory." It is very beautiful, alike in conception and treatment, and to those who have received its Elysian and appropriate setting in ancient parks and mansions of that country, will carry the most delightful suggestions. An engraving of a group by Birch, "The Wood Nymph" follows—a charming, healthy, Anglo-Saxon picture. It greets its own thoughtful, tender, loving story, without a word from us. Besides these illustrations—and there are others that we have not named—are a number of entertaining essays and poems, which increase the value and interest of the journal. Among all our magazines we know of none which should exert a more powerful influence in developing and cultivating among the people a love for the true and beautiful in life, literature and art, while its price places it within the reach of almost every family.

Morris and Co., general agents, Fourth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. $5 50 per annum, with oil chromo premium.

GOOD HEALTH.

This is a monthly journal of physical and mental culture. It has a number of instructive articles relating to the improvement of human health and the prolongation of human life. A chapter on "Stimulants" sets forth the nature and effects of alcohol, tobacco and opium, and the miserably deaths brought on by indulging in the dangerous habit under consideration. An article upon "the Human Eye" follows—there seems just now to exist a mania for treading on this particular piece of ground—which is interesting and valuable. Many sanitary hints are given in an article on the "Means of Preserving Health," and there is an interesting variety of other matter relating to the general idea of physical culture of which the magazine is so able an exponent. We clip the following extract to show to what lengths of villainy the greed of gain will urge men. There is not a doubt that a similar slaughter of the innocents is all the while going on in our own country, and that the initiative which the authorities of the city of Dublin have taken in the matter might with great propriety be copied on this side of the Atlantic:

"A trade has been very properly made on the confectionary and sweetstuff makers, and the poisonous hues found therein submitted for analysis. The result was even worse than those detailed from previous experiments. Chromate of lead, cochineal, vermilion, or mercuric sulphide, were the principal poisons in vogue, the first named in very large quantities. Here is the autopsy of a Dublin confectioner's baby: 'The cradle was made of plaster of Paris and sugar; the body of the baby of sugar and rice starch; its eyes were Prussian blue; its cheeks of cochineal, and its clothes colored with chromate of lead. This one artificial infant had poison enough about it to have killed at least two live ones.'

And since we have the scissors in hand we must cut out this paragraph on "politeness." That which fragrance is to a rose politeness is to the mind. And it is one of the rarest qualities in the world, perhaps oftener met with in the hut of the Arab, the courtyard of the Turk and the cottage of the peasant, than amid the elegancies of the drawing room. It is quite independent of language and form, and lends to the poor artless, of mann, and the sweetest graces of woman, an indefinable something which makes them more perfect still.

"Politeness is natural, genial, manly deference, with delicacy in dealings with the feelings of others, and without hypocrisy, sycophancy, or obtrusion. We cannot agree that Johnson was polite, that is, if politeness is to be distinguished from nobleness, courage, and even kindness of heart. Burns was polite. He has jewelled the line in Morningside was elated and delighted with his courteous salute. But Johnson, who said a civil man's mouth with 'Sir, I perceive you are a vile Whig,' who ate like an Esquimaux, who deferred so far to his friends that they dared to differ with him only in a whisper, was not polite.' Politeness is the last touch, the finishing perfection of a noble character. It is the gold on the spire, the sunlight in the cornfield, the smile on the lip of the noble knight lowering his sword point to his lady love. It results only from the truest balance and harmony of soul."

Well, the days of chivalry are past wherein Sir Walter Raleigh spread his cloak in the mire that Queen Elizabeth might not soil her dainty slippers; but when tender-hearted Charles Lamb helped the feeble old apple-woman across the gutter, it taught all the years to come that though the forms of politeness may change with the varying ages, it is always possible for a man, albeit never so embrowned with toil, to bear without abuse

"The grand old name of gentleman."

HERALD OF HEALTH.

This is another journal devoted to the advocacy of a higher type of physical, intellectual and moral culture. There is no doubt that the consequences of is pular ignorance of the laws of health have been most deplorable. Very few people ever reflect upon the degree to which the habit of the body conditions the mood of the mind. The subject is a very important one, and this organ has wrought good service in diffusing a vast amount of important information concerning it. Here is a pithy sentence from quaint old Burton, in relation to the scholar's neglect of his mental habits. It is full of meaning for those who crop their intellectual soil without paying it back anything:

"Other men look to their tools—a painter will wash his pencils; a smith will look to his hammer, anvil, and forge; a husbandman will look to his plow-irons and grind his hatchet if it be dull; a huntsman or falconer will have especial care of his hawks, hounds, horses, and dogs; a magician will string his lute;—only scholars neglect that instrument, their brain and spirits, which they daily use, and by which they range over the world, which by much study is consumed."

Men who are accustomed to treat the mind as a perpetual motion that feeds itself with the power it expends, expecting it to yield successive returns from its own spontaneity, may in this get a valuable hint.

It is a good sign that the subject of "Our Girls" is receiving so much thoughtful attention. When Napoleon told Madame De Staël that what France needed above all things was, Mothers, he expressed a truth of universal application. We are, therefore, glad to see this question under treatment in this number. The poem of Wordsworth to his wife would fit few women now. It is so exquisite that we quote a stanza from memory:

"The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;
A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort and command;
And yet a spirit still, and bright,
With something of a heavenly light."

Whether the political enfranchisement of women will inaugurate the Millennium we are not quite sure—neither are we quite certain as to whether she does not lose her true influence in something like the degree in which she sets about to use it and to make it known. Cordelia is hardly seen at all in the tragedy of *Lear*, and yet the whole drama is pervaded by her presence—but of this we are certain, that men and women must rise or sink together, and that as long as she is "small, slight-natured, miserable," men can only grow, proportion which they be said, also, that every young man's chief blessedness in life depends upon his faith in woman. No amount of worldly wisdom, no philosophy, no pleasure, can ever supply the want of trust and faith in womanhood. Whatever else a man may say, in the haughtiness or frivolous mood, let him never speak slightingly of the sex to which his mother belongs.

JAMES M. MASON of Virginia, for many years a Senator of the United States, and rendered notorious by his extreme Southern views and his seizure by Admiral Wilkes on board the English steamer *Trent* in the early part of the rebellion, died at Alexandria on Saturday, after a lingering illness. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and we have nothing in his long public career upon which we can look with satisfaction, but he was the natural and spontaneous fruitage of the system which produced him. One of the most bitter and virulent of all the enemies of the United States, yet the very intensity of his gall benefitted the country by helping to open its eyes to the real character of the hostility with which it had to deal. He had attained to such a degree of power as to be able to witness the triumph of every principle which he had so zealously sought to trample under foot. This is the revenge which humanity takes on its oppressors—to show them that they are impotent.

"The old State House in Milledgeville, Ga., is to be turned into an inebriate asylum."

We know that Democracy in Georgia was making desperate efforts to re-establish the *regime* of the old *ante bellum* days. And it seems from the above that they have partially succeeded.

MINISTER JAY is going to Constantinople only as a traveler for a brief period, and not to supercede Minister McVeigh. And so nobody is hurt by this explosion.

Try It.

It is amusing that the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of Hostetter's Bitters, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At certain seasons the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful restorative which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest discipline of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases as well as in those of confirmed disease, and of nervous invalids the Bitters is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official receipts and prescribed this herbaceous tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of chills and fever.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, April 29, 1871.

The week closes on a better condition of the local money market. Borrowers realize the change in the conditions with which their bills are discounted compared with what it was a fortnight ago. At this season of the year a heavy demand usually sets in, and the banks here are well prepared to meet it. There is considerable idle capital in the hands of many private lenders, who give out to the brokers that they would take some good paper, but this class of lenders usually want "gilt-edged" at high rates.

—It is worked that the Secretary has more easier feeling in money, and an improvement in the London quotations for five-twenties, has restored the government list buoyant, and to insure a further advance in prices. The 6's sold at as high as 113¾, and the close was strong at 113¾ bid, less than 1/4th. The buying movement derives much of its force from the anticipation of a demand next week for the reinvestment of coupons, and also from a feeling that the programme of the Treasury Department for May will include the purchase of not less than eight millions of five-twenties.

—In regard to the Wall street markets, it is observed that its recent workings show concerted preparations for another advance in prices to a higher range than before. The stock interest of the Central Monday has been to an extent which will create a powerful influence in advancing prices. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company has been now placed originally in friendly relations and identified with the New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio Roads, by the election of Mr. Torrence, of the New York Central, as President, and Mr. Kling, of the Baltimore and Ohio, as Vice President. The suits against the Ohio and Mississippi with the Erie company have been arranged, and a third rail will be laid which will enable the road to carry both broad and narrow gauge cars. The permanent connection with the Baltimore and Ohio and New York Central Roads will throw a large amount of through traffic over the Ohio and Mississippi from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

—The *Tribune* of yesterday says: The stock market, though characterized by much excitement and activity, has been decidedly less so than yesterday. A more confident tone to the market has prevailed, though during the greater portion of the day it was feverish and unsettled, a state of affairs likely to be continued for some time in view of recent complications. The upward reaction to-day was run up nearly 3 per cent. in order to twist the short interest and punish the confiding bears for their timidity. The stock of the aforesaid Chicago and North-Western shares and Ohio and Mississippi made a sharp recovery, as did also New York Central, the chief speculation being in the above named stocks, though the rest of the list advanced in sympathy. The bears are completely in the market, which has made the week a memorable one in Wall street, as the heavy liquidations or wrought about by the attacks of an alleged formidable bear organization, is a matter of some discussion in the street. The trading upon the market are reticent, except when they have a "point" to give out, which point is generally intended to entrap the unwary. A large short interest has been made during the recent decline, which will prove an important element in maintaining a high grade of prices, so long as money rules at such abundant supply. Should the short interest be touched or supported by any favorable news, naturally to be found on that side of the market, the contest bids fair to be lasting and bitter.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 29, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
C. & H.	112	112	112	112	112	112
Del. North						
Reading	110	110	110	110	110	110
Harlem						
Mich. Cent.						
Erie	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Illinois Cent.						
Cleve. & Pitts.						
C. & N. W.	85	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Do. pref.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pac. Mail	45	45	45	45	45	45
Do. pref.						
Ft. Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Miss.						
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref.						
N. J. Central						
Canton						
W. U. Tel.						
Quicksil.						
Pacific Mail						
Adams Ex.						
Wells, F. & Co.						
Gold	111	111	111	111	111	111

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	60½
Philadelphia and Erie	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	49
Catawissa preferred	24
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	63¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134
Norristown Railroad	94
Reading	54¼

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Gold, Stocks, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the account of customers, or for cash same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well informed personal security, and on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 29, 1871.

BEARDS.—The late rains had but little effect upon the rivers, and the hoped for "coalboat rise" will not put in an appearance for the present. The weather is bright and cheerful, and farmers are busy preparing ground for the spring crops. There are no material changes in the markets worthy of special mention. Wheat is a shade lower, as also some brands of bacon. Choice butter meets with ready sale, whilst other grades are neglected. Oats are in better demand at quotations. There are few apples coming forward, and anything below prime sells slow, with prices in favor of buyers. Flour, groceries, cheese, and other leading articles are unchanged in price. The produce market is never better supplied, the same being true of the local market. Trade in all its varied branches is brogant, and sellers and buyers alike seem satisfied with the situation and prospects.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ♀ bbl. Common $3@4 ♀ bbl. Receipts 151 bbls.

ASHES.—Pots and Pearls dull at 7½@8c ♀ lb.

BEANS.—Sales of Small Yellow at $2@2 50 ♀ bu.

BUTTER.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ♀ doz.; tubs and firkins at 30@32c ♀ lb.

CHEESE.—Sales of Western Reserve at 16½c ♀ lb.

COAL.—We are reported sales unfavorable by the car load at 8½@9c ♀ bu.

CORN.—Sales of 2 cars at 70c ♀ bu.

CRANBERRIES.—Are scarce at $12@13 ♀ bbl.

CANDLES.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ♀ doz.

CANDLES.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ♀ doz

THE VERY LATEST.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Hon. Sharon Tyndale, Ex-Secretary of State of Illinois, Murdered and Robbed in Springfield--A Desperate Struggle--Small Booty Obtained.

CHICAGO, April 30.--The following are further particulars of the murder of Hon. Sharon Tyndale at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Tyndale's dead body was found this morning at half past one o'clock, yesterday morning near Lamb's foundry, and only a few rods from his residence. Friday night Mr. Tyndale determined upon a visit to St. Louis, and perhaps to Belleville. He packed a small travelling sack with such articles as he needed, and placed in his wallet fifty dollars in addition to a small sum--less than five dollars--then in his pockets. At the usual hour the family retired, and Mr. Tyndale, after setting an alarm clock so as to wake him at one o'clock in the morning, without undressing, he lay down on a lounge. He intended to take the train which passes south on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad at 1:30 A. M. Railroad time is fifteen minutes faster than city time, and this gave him thirty-five minutes after the stroke of the alarm clock to start. He left his house and walk the four blocks to the station.

The alarm faithfully performed its office, and at one o'clock Mr. Tyndale arose, took his travelling sack and entered his wife's room. He bade her an affectionate good-bye, told her not to disturb herself, and left the house. This was the last time he was seen alive by any of his friends. When the body was found there was a shocking wound on the left forehead and temple, which extended down the cheek. On the right side of the head, near the ear, the probe was passed four inches in a leaning and slightly upward direction, and this wound was necessarily instantaneously fatal. The shirt-collar of the deceased was torn open, and the pockets of the clothing were turned inside out. The body lay on its face, in the angle formed by the north wall of the foundry building and the end of a coal shed. Near the body was found an oak stick an inch and a half wide, an inch and an eighth thick and two feet two inches long. The end of the stick were mitred off for about an inch and a half in the line of width. A single-barreled cartridge-loading pistol, tied to a package of cartridges and bird-shot were also lying near the body. The pistol is of the sort known as the pocket pistol, and was manufactured by Brown Manufacturing Company of Newburyport, Mass. By an ingenious contrivance the barrel, which is about two inches in length and three, can be turned to one side on a pivot, and loaded with a cartridge. The cartridge is No. 12, and is marked "Southerner" on the top of the barrel. It is quite new, and the cartridges found with it were marked caliber 36-100 of an inch.

Some tufts of short brown hair and a few hairs from the head or beard of Mr. Tyndale were found on the ground, and there were several small pieces of brick lying about. It is pretty certain, from the evidence taken before the Coroner's jury, which was in session all day yesterday, that some unknown parties have been aware of Mr. Tyndale's intention of taking the morning train South, thinking doubtless that he had a large sum of money on his person, determined to possess it, even by a bloody murder if necessary. Mr. Tyndale was a well built and powerful man, and if attacked, as he doubtless was, he would make a desperate resistance. The murderer or murderers were prepared to do their bloody work effectually if necessary, and no doubt the struggle was short and fierce. The pistol and the defense made by Mr. Tyndale desperate. By the struggle hair was torn from the head of one of the murderers, and Mr. Tyndale's collar was rent as mentioned. At last, while the men were still locked in a deadly struggle, Mr. Tyndale was shot down, for there may have been more than one murderer, placed a pistol close to the head of Mr. Tyndale and fired a single shot, which ended the struggle and the victim's life. The robber then rifled the body of the victim, but that he found but little of booty from his prey before he had completed his work, he took out the gold watch and chain and seized the fifty dollars but left some other smaller sums. He pulled at the gold watch, but the case was secured by a short chain to the waistcoat, which Mr. Tyndale constantly wore, and which he had on when found. The watch was then left dangling in front of the left limb, probably fell to the ground in the struggle, or were knocked off of the body. These and the travelling sack were left on the ground, when the robber and murderer was obliged to depart.

Mr. Tyndale leaves a wife and five children, all of whom except two are born and grown up. The Mayor of Springfield has offered one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and contributions from others will be largely increased by Mr. Tyndale's friends. Mr. Tyndale was about fifty-five years of age, and was a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments. In both he was elected Secretary of State, and was appointed in Springfield since that time, having principally lived at Belleville. His remains will be taken to the latter place to-morrow for burial.

A Springfield dispatch of this evening says the excitement over the murder of Tyndale is still intense, and the city is full of rumors of the arrest of the perpetrators. One man was arrested at 2 o'clock, and locked in jail, but proved white and was discharged.

WELLSVILLE, O.

Fire in a Printing Office.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., April 29, 1871.

A fire broke out in the end of the *Wellsville Local* office last night, and did some damage. It is supposed that a lamp which was burning in the room exploded, and caused the fire. The proprietor, Mr. D. B. Martin, knew nothing of the fire until it was extinguished. No insurance. MACK.

A Cincinnati dispatch thus briefly disposes of four horrors: A farmer named Russell, near Franklin, hung himself in his barn on Friday. Financial trouble is supposed to have been the cause. A Frenchman named Tigne, in Darke county, hung himself on Saturday, because a man named Carney, near Dayton, hung himself yesterday in a drunken fit. The body of an unknown man was found in the river opposite Cincinnati to-day in a box. The legs were cut off because the box was too short. There was a head in the mud resembling a pickled shoat. An inquest will be held.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 30.--River rose ten inches and stationary. Arrived--Spray, Nashville; Emperor, St. Louis. The rain ceased this morning.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.--The river is still falling, with two feet ten inches water in the chute, and four feet ten inches in the canal. Cloudy but pleasant. Business light. Arrived--Exchange, St. Louis; Kate Kinney and Mary Houck, Minnesota, Cincinnati; Bowling Green Exchange and Commercial, Cincinnati; Minnesota, Memphis. The falls pilot fo-day took up two barges of rain coal from to Covington which were brought from Nashville by the C. R. Church. The Emma Floyd New Orleans by the C. R. Church. The Emma Floyd lost her chimneys in the storm on Saturday night at Twelve Mile Point, and returned to New Albany to-day for repairs.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 30.--Cloudy and warm. River risen ten inches, chiefly from Green river. Port list: Up--J. H. Wilson and barges, 2 A. M.; H. C. Wilson and barges, 2 P. M.; Lecklar, 5 P. M.; Down--Lecklar, 9 A. M.; Bowling Green, 2:30 P. M.; Camelia, 6 P. M.; all comparatively light. Prospects of rain to-night.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 30.--Port list: Lawrence, Cincinnati to Memphis, 11 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Memphis to St. Louis, 12 P. M.; Indiana, Louisville to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Bismarck, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Commonwealth, Cairo to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Mary Alice, St. Louis to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; Petrel, St. Louis South, 1 P. M.; Utah, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 1 P. M.; James Fisk, jr., Paducah packet, 1 P. M.; R. J. Lockwood, St. Louis to Red river packet, 2 P. M.; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; Talisman, Nashville packet, 3 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 6 P. M.; Dexter, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M. River rose ten inches. Light rain this afternoon; mercury 73.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.--Arrived--Dubuque, St. Paul; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Ironsides and barges, Cairo. No departures. Weather falling slowly. Weather cloudy and warm. Shortly after the Lucy Bertram left port yesterday she broke her piston-rod, cylinder-head and pitman, and was towed back to the city for repairs.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 30.--Cool; heavy rain storm this afternoon, with some hail. River falling. Arrived--Mary Boyd, Arkansas river. Departed--Colorado, James Howard and Richmond, St. Louis; Mollie Able, Cincinnati; Frank Forrest, White river; Susie Shreve, Louisville. The towboats Mohawk and Ajax passed up.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Iron and Wood Working Machinery--M. B. Cochran.
Stock Sales--A. McIlwaine.
Boarding--Miss Gen. G. Darte.
Machinery for Sale--M. B. Cochran.
Proposals--Thomas Stoel.
Dividend--German National Bank.
Dividend--Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Notice to Tax payers--J. F. Denniston.
Type for Sale--T. A. Cousins, Philadelphia.
Dissolution Notice--A. L. Jones & Son.
Lease and Bar Fixtures at Auction--A. McIlwaine.
Piles Cured--Dr. W. A. Hall.
Boarding--102 Fifth avenue.
Valuable Property at Auction--A. McIlwaine.
Temperance Lecture--Rev. I. W. McKeever.
Carriages & Drays--Monteith.
Fair--Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
Red Lion Lot--Carncross, Menagerie and Circus, May 4.
Library Hall--English Opera Combination, May 2.
Pittsburgh Opera House--Black Crook.
Academy of Music--Appy Concerts, May 1st and 2d.
City Hall--M. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Glenwood Grove for Rent--J. H. Williamson.
Fifth Avenue Opera House.
Opera Theatre--Barr & Knake.
Bennett's Kalliston.
Swayne's Medicines--McClarran & McKennan.
Mr. Henry Goehr--John Herron & Co.
Dungeon Coal Stove--D. DeHaven & Sons.
Piano Boxes--Joseph H. Bromley.
Port Yama Tea Importing Company.
Great Western Gun Works--Lambert & Johnston.
Sunny Side Tobacco--Wyman & Bro.
Caution--Simon Johnston.
Notice to Shippers--J. R. Sepsely.
Lotion and Pocket Cutlery--M. L. Eberett.
Pennsylvania Iron Works--Kennon, Preston & Co.
New Goods--Morgenroth & Co.
Rails, Rails--Hornbrook, McCreery & Co.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting--J. Bleecher Harkness--Lane Bros.
Boot and Shoe House--J. H. Beeland.
Mortgages Wanted--Thos. K. Petty.
Lecture Agents Wanted--Wm. Sumner & Co.
Offices for Rent--W. N. Howard.
Bolting and Hose for Sale--Hartley, McKee & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

FIRE ON MT. WASHINGTON.

Dwelling House and Store Burned--Loss $10,000.

Between one and two o'clock this morning a fire occurred in a frame building occupied as a dwelling house and store room by Mr. Charles Counsel, which destroyed the building and its contents; including every article of household goods and clothing. Except what the members of the family had on. The building was comparatively new, having been erected within three years past by Mr. Counsel, who had a pretty heavy stock of goods on hand, all of which perished in the flames. The loss on the building, household goods and stock in the store will not fall short of $10,000. He had an insurance on building and stock of $4,000 in Hoppenjan's agency of Monongahela city. The fire, it appears, was first discovered on the outside of the kitchen and the impression is that it was set on fire. The flames spread so rapidly that the family barely escaped with their lives, not having time to save even a portion of their clothing.

The borough authorities should make some arrangements for combating fires, as there is not even a fire hook in the place.

The Appy Concerts.

To-night a concert will be given at the Academy of Music by a troupe of undoubted talent. Mr. Henry Appy gained an enduring reputation as a violinist many years ago, and has since improved greatly in execution. In addition to a number of other artists well known to our people as first-class singers, Miss Nettie Freeland, a young lady from California, has just been added to the troupe. The latter lady is described as a dazzling beauty on the blonde type, with glistening golden hair. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano, as pure as the air of the mountains in her native State. She has had thorough musical training, and is destined to take a high rank on the lyric season. The programme for this evening embraces selections from the best works, and a delightful treat may be expected by those who attend.

A few seats yet remain unsold, which can be secured by an early call at Kleber & Bro.'s, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore--Fares via Connellsville Railroad.

This morning at 6:40 o'clock, the first through passenger train--Baltimore express--will pass over the Connellsville Railroad, and at 11:05 o'clock the first train West--Cincinnati express--will arrive from the East. The express leaving here will arrive at Cumberland at 3:50 P. M., connecting there with the Cincinnati express, east, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which arrives at Baltimore same time after supper. The fares have been fixed as follows: To Baltimore, $6 50; Washington, D. C., $9 00. The western bound train leaves Cumberland at 3:50 o'clock this afternoon. In this connection, it must be borne in mind, a new time table goes into effect upon this road to-day.

PRISON REFORM.

Lecture by Dr. Bittinger in the Third Presbyterian Church.

Last evening Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickley, delivered the annual address before the Allegheny County Prison Society, in the Third Presbyterian Church on Sixth avenue, which was a very favorable one, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. After the usual introductory exercises, Dr. Bittinger announced as his text, John, xvi, 12: I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now."

After a brief introduction, the speaker said that the particular fact or facts which the Savior had in view, saying to those disciples the words of the text, had reference probably to not just the point he was to discuss, but he had no doubt that it was included. He wished to show in his lecture, the undiscovered application of the principle of love. Though we talk a great deal about grace, and have a great many cheap views of it, I doubt whether we have begun to sound the great depths of that ocean of love which was put in near to Jesus Christ. Now, in reading the love in the Bible says, in speaking of God, and giving us a simple definition of the Incomprehensible, "God is love," and if it had revealed to us nothing but this one fact, it would have made a revelation to us which, if it were understood and reckoned, would be enough to save the world. This is the great revelation concerning God's character, that He is love. What is the application of this love to us? We are told that this doctrine of love, when received into a sinful world, will act upon the heart of a man as a friend, and will say to him in his sorrows, go back to your father's house; the door is open; and behold the father is waiting for you to come back. That is the Gospel. We have preached that Gospel for two thousand years. It has gathered into our churches thousands and tens of thousands of sinners. It has built those hosts of churches all over the land. Every application of the work will go on throughout all the ages which are to come.

This is the most glorious application of the doctrine of love. Take for instance, that which may be called the antithesis of the doctrine of love, that of sin. Opposed to the antithesis is war. The most dreadful thing that the people can conceive is war. Under the condition of the present sinful world, we have found that love can apply itself on the battle field. Here is the friendly ambulance, here stands the hospital, here are the skilful surgeons and sympathizing nurses. On the battle fields of ancient wars, very little was done to relieve the suffering of those who were wounded. Now, where is the difference, and why? The difference lies in the fact that the doctrine of love has been made to apply on the battle field. The reverend gentleman then showed at considerable length that the principle of love, when properly applied, will attend to the burdens and sorrows of the slave, will raise the condition of the poor artisan, and will build asylums for the more neglected class, those who are deprived of their minds.

Rising from this point the speaker continued, it is not so easy to attend to the interest or welfare of the criminal. The reformed Jewish law, when, on the statute book of England, there were two hundred and twenty-two crimes punishable by death. When a criminal was incarcerated he was treated as a wild beast, and no good influences were thrown around him. He was whipped with cat o' nine tails and otherwise barbarously treated. He then referred to the time when benevolent and philanthropic men began to agitate the reformation of criminals, and the great success that attended their efforts. He then stated that great reforms had already been accomplished, and the condition of convict was greatly ameliorated. The jails and penitentiaries are now kept in a cleanly condition, and the moral condition of the prisoners, they are well fed, and every care and attention is bestowed upon them. Whole care and attention is bestowed upon them. Whole volumes of sermons are preached with chaplains who attend to the spiritual necessities of the convicts, and in some institutions, instead of the prisoners being locked down in the empty corridor, the Gospel is preached in the chapel where all the prisoners assemble together. The prisoner is not, when he is released, forgotten, but efforts are made to obtain employment for him, and to put him in the way that he may reform and lead a new life. The speaker then closed his address by stating that, although much had been done for the comfort of the convict, room for improvement. Some institutions have not made as much progress as they should, and it is the duty of all to work in this direction, until all these reforms and others were introduced in every institution in the land.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Arrangements Completed--Formation and Route of the Procession--Exercises at the Grave.

The German Peace Jubilee, which takes place to-day, promises to be a success in every particular, and if indications are to be relied on, it will be one of the grandest affairs of its character that has been witnessed in this city for a number of years. The arrangements are all been completed, and as early as Saturday the work of decorating the buildings along the line of the procession was begun. The programme for the day, as agreed upon by the committee of arrangements, is as follows:

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

First division (Pittsburgh delegation), forms at 7:30 A.M., at the corner of Wood and Water. Carriages belonging to the division will form on Second avenue, at the corner of Wood, extending to Grant. Mounted men form on Water street.

Second division (Allegheny delegation), forms at 7 A. M., on East Park, Allegheny, and upon arrival in Pittsburgh, right of line on Water street, corner of Market, and extending along Water to Ferry street.

Third division (South Side delegation), forms at 6:30 A. M., in Diamond, Birmingham, and upon arrival in Pittsburgh, right of line on Water, corner of Market, at corner of Wood, extending to Grant.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The procession is to move at 9 o'clock, and pass over the following route: From Water street to Market, Market to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Smithfield, Smithfield to Liberty, Liberty to Sixth, Sixth to Suspension bridge, over bridge to Federal street, Federal to Ohio, Ohio to Union avenue, Union avenue to Montgomery avenue, Montgomery avenue to Second, Second to North, thence to Second avenue to Second, Second to Chestnut, Chestnut to Ohio, Ohio to Cedar avenue, Cedar avenue to Lacock street, Lacock to Federal, over the Suspension bridge, over bridge to Sixth, Sixth to Penn, Penn to Butler, Butler to Forty-fourth, Forty-fourth to Penn, Penn to Friendship Grove, where the festival will be held.

AT THE GROVE.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the grove a rest of one hour will be granted, after which a salute of three shots from a cannon will be the signal for the commencement of the festivities. The festivities open by the singing of the German song, "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" (which interpreted into English reads, What is the German's Fatherland?) by the combined singing societies, after which Mr. Otto Lueddeke will deliver the address. This will be followed by the festival speech, in German, by Rev. C. Weil, pastor of the Penfield street German Lutheran Church. Mr. L. Becker will then make his maiden effort in the oratorical line in English, after which the various singing societies will render the German song by Abt, "Die Himmel rnehmen des Ewigen Ehre," ("Praise the Almighty's Power.")

Reception of O'Donovan-Rossa.

A meeting was held on Sunday evening in the office of Alderman Strain, by the O'Donovan-Rossa Reception Committee, John C. McCarthy in the chair.

Dr. Donnelly reported that the St. Cecelia Band had been secured for the reception, after which the following order of procession from the Union Depot was agreed upon: First, twenty members of the city police force, then the St. Cecelia Cornet Band; Company B, of the Irish Infantry; Company C, Irish Infantry; fifth will come the Committee of Reception in carriages; sixth, the ancient order of Hibernians, the procession coinciding with the Hibernians who will participate.

The procession is to move as follows from the Union depot: Up Liberty to Twelfth street, down Twelfth to Penn, down Penn to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Liberty and across that street to Grant, down Grant to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Wood, and down Wood to the St. Charles Hotel. Here the guest of the occasion will be welcomed and extended the hospitalities of the city, after which the military and civic processions will be dismissed and the lecturer of O'Donovan Rossa at Lafayette Hall will be next in order, and will no doubt prove an immense success.

The reception committee will leave the office of Alderman Strain at 8:30 this morning, sharp, for the purpose of meeting O'Donovan Rossa at East Liberty, when he will be taken to Friendship Grove to attend the Peace Jubilee, and at five P. M. he will arrive in the train at the Union Depot, when the procession will take place as above noted.

English Operas.

To-morrow evening, at Library Hall, the Grand English Opera combination, including Caroline Richings-Bernard, Rose Hersee, Zelda Seguin, Anna Kemp Bowler, Emma Howson, Messrs. Drayton, Campbell, Castle and all the favorites, inaugurate a brief season of English Opera. The operas to be rendered are "The Bohemian Girl," "Martha," and "Robert le Diable." "Martha" was announced for Wednesday night, but owing to the programme of arrangements it has been deemed necessary to substitute "Robert le Diable" for that night, and "Martha" to be rendered on Thursday instead. This arrangement will not alter the general interest in the performance, for "Robert le Diable" and "Martha" are the favorites of the season. Tickets secured for "Robert le Diable" and "Martha" can be changed for the proper nights by calling at Mrs. Hirons's music store. As for matinee on Wednesday, "Maritana" will be performed.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.--The crowded audiences at the Pittsburgh Opera House every night last week proved that the "Black Crook" is no less popular than when originally presented to the public. The performances thus far given have made the house, outside, upon which we shall at once depends, well versed in their duties, and the machinery will no doubt now work perfectly. This week the attraction will be entirely changed. Robert and Bertram will be entirely changed. Robert and Bertram will be entirely changed. Robert and Bertram